NUMB. 1027

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18. 1738. Nº 1035.

Concluſion of Remarks *on the* Critical State *of* Affairs, *and on the Fourth* OCCASIONAL WRITER.

THE Right of canvaſſing publick Affairs within Doors and without, when done with all due Regard to publick Safety, the Laws of the Land, and the Rules of good Manners, hath not only been indulged by the Adminiſtration, but preſent conſtantly maintain'd by its Friends. The Honourable Perſon who is at preſent at the Head of Affairs, hath ever acted conſtantly in this Reſpect, and hath as effectually diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a Friend to Liberty when in Power, as he ſhew'd himſelf an undaunted Advocate for Liberty when out of it. This is a Cauſe, in which if he triumphs now, he ſuffered heretofore, and it is his peculiar Felicity, that his Fortune hath kept Company with that of his Country; that thoſe who diſtreſſed her, oppreſſed him. His Conduct hath been always conformable to the Laws, as his Counſels have been ever ſuitable to the Conſtitution: The ſole Reaſon why his Enemies, who are alike ungrateful and indefatigable, could never faſten an Odium upon him, where both Sides were allowed a Hearing; and the only Reaſon why Secretaries of Faction decline Argument and keep cloſe to that Method of Proceeding, which an inſpired Writer tells us the Devil rejected, viz. *Railing Accuſations*

THERE never was a more flagrant Inſtance of this, than in the warm Declamations, I ought rather to ſay, the outragious Invectives thrown out againſt the preſent Adminiſtration, for not having engaged the Nation in a War with *Spain*. They have been treated on this Head, not only as Perſons wanting both in Courage and Conduct, but as Men regardleſs of their Duty to King and Country, and as Betrayers at once of the Honour and Intereſt of this Nation. One would naturally conclude from hence, that there was at leaſt ſome Foundation for this Clamour, ſome Appearance of Negligence, ſome ſeeming Contempt of the Reſolutions of the great Council of the Kingdom; but when this is examined to the Bottom, and an Inquiry is made, with a Care proportionable to the Importance of the Charge, it becomes moſt evident, that, in Truth, there is not the ſmalleſt Cauſe to warrant this Outcry; but, on the contrary, that this Outcry fully warrants an Obſervation of the Great Lord *Burghley*, on the Proſecution of Sir *John Perrot*, *That the Malice of a Party is vehement in the ſame Proportion that it is unjuſt.*

THAT I may not ſeem to ſuggeſt Things at Random, or to ſpeak from any peculiar Biaſs, I may have in favour of the Adminiſtration, I think it neceſſary to quote the Author of the *Occaſional Writer* upon this Head, who, in the 39th Page of his elaborate Work, and under the Character of *Plumby* the Politician, in his Political Farce, makes uſe of theſe Words: 'We have been already almoſt deſtroy'd by 'Delay; the War is neceſſary, juſt, and univerſally 'called for; and, in one Word, it is moſt certain, 'that at this Time, and on this Occaſion, *Vox Populi*, '*Vox eſt Dei*; and I verily believe, that no Miniſter 'that ever breathed in *England*, and had loſt the 'good Opinion of his Fellow Subjects, ever had ſuch 'an Opportunity, I will not ſay to recover, but to 'gain Popularity.' Then follows in the next Paragraph an Execration in Form, againſt a Perſon whom the Author calls a guilty Wretch, and an *Anti-Curtius*, concluded by a Portion of Scripture; for the Power of the People being of divine Right, their Tribune thought he could not Curſe in any Stile ſo proper as in that deſigned for the Enemies of God. Now to wave the Enthuſiaſm of this Proceeding, which might ſeem to ſpeak its Author a little touch'd in the Head, I will content myſelf with examining the Grounds of this Sentence, which the Author declares to be Non-compliance with the Voice of the People. By the Voice of the People, he muſt ſurely mean either the Complaints of the Merchants, or the Repreſentations of Parliament, for I cannot ſuppoſe that he would be ſo impudently weak as to ſuggeſt, that Coffee-houſe Chit Chat is the Voice of the People, in the very ſame Breath that he affirms the Voice of the People is as the Voice of God, and as ſuch ought to be obey'd, on Pain of temporal and ſpiritual Condemnation. But let us ſee what Truth there is in this Aſſertion, taking it in the moſt moderate, moſt intelligible, moſt rational, or rather leaſt irrational Senſe.

IN the Month of *October* 1737, the *Merchants* trading to *America*, preſented a Petition to his *Majeſty* at *Hampton Court*, ſetting forth the great Loſſes they had ſuſtain'd by the violent and unjuſt Proceedings of the *Spaniards*, and the Prayer of that Petition ran thus: 'That your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed 'to procure ſpeedy and ample Satisfaction to your 'Subjects for the Loſſes they have ſuſtain'd; that no '*Britiſh* Veſſel be detain'd or ſearch'd on the High 'Seas by any Nation, under any Pretence whatſoever; 'and that the Trade to *America* may be render'd 'ſure for the future, by ſuch Means as your Majeſty, 'in your great Wiſdom, ſhall think fit.' There is nothing here, either of Blood, or of War at all Events: As little is to be found in the Petition preſented to the Honourable Houſe of Commons in the Month of *March* laſt; or, in the Addreſs preſented to his Majeſty by that Honourable Houſe on the 6th of *April*. In the Addreſs from the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, preſented in the Beginning of the Month of *May*, there are theſe Words at the Concluſion: 'We think it our Duty 'on this important Occaſion, humbly to Repreſent 'to your Majeſty, that we are moſt ſenſibly affected 'with the many and grievous Injuries and Loſſes 'ſuſtained by your Majeſty's trading Subjects, by 'Means of unwarrantable Depredations and Seizures; 'and to give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt and moſt 'ſincere Aſſurances, that in Caſe your friendly and 'powerful Inſtances for procuring Reſtitution and 'Reparation to your injured Subjects, and for the 'future Security of their Trade and Navigation, 'ſhall fail of having their due Influence and Effect 'on the Court of *Spain*, and ſhall not be able to 'obtain that real Satisfaction and Security which 'your Majeſty may in Juſtice expect, We will 'zealouſly and chearfully Concur in all ſuch Meaſures as ſhall become neceſſary for the Support of 'your Majeſty's Honour, the Preſervation of our 'Navigation and Commerce, and the common Good 'of theſe Kingdoms.'

FROM the inſpecting theſe Papers, in which, and in which only we ought to look for the Senſe of the Nation, I think I am juſtified in the followed Concluſions. Firſt, That there is nothing in them which hath any Similitude to what the Author of the Fourth Occaſional Paper ſuggeſts to be the Voice of the People. Secondly, That a Peace, upon reaſonable Conditions, or rather the Continuance of Peace is wiſhed and recommended: And, Thirdly, That all neceſſary Inſtructions, as to the true Senſe and Expectation of the People of *Great Britain*, are contained in theſe Papers; ſo that they ought to be, and doubtleſs have been the Rules to which the Miniſtry have had the ſtricteſt Regard in all their Proceedings; and, therefore, if at this Time, *Vox Populi*, *Vox eſt Dei*, the Miniſtry have nothing to fear, either here or hereafter: They muſt ſtand acquitted before God and Man, and have no other Enemy, but the grand Accuſer of the Brethren in the other World, and his moſt worthy Repreſentative in this.

I might, if I had thought fit, have imitated the Precedent ſet me in the Fourth *Occaſional Writer*, and have drawn up Petitions and Addreſſes conformable to what he would have us believe is the unanimous Senſe of the People; that, by comparing theſe with thoſe above ſpecify'd, the Difference between them might be render'd more glaring. But, as I have often ſaid, it is ſincerely my Opinion, that Freedoms of this ſort are not warrantable, the preſent Situation of publick Affairs demands our ſerious Attention, and that there cannot be a greater Inſult offer'd to the Publick, than to mingle Raillery and Ribaldry in Diſcourſes upon ſuch-like Topicks. The ingenious Mr. *D'Anvers*, whoſe Tenderneſs for me and my Writings, is ſo very well known among Mankind, is pleaſed to hint, that I have no Talent for Humour. This would be a Misfortune, I confeſs; but, I think, not half ſo great a one, as having ſuch a Propenſity to low, common-place Humour, as not to be able to ſpeak, on the graveſt Subject, without introducing it; which I take to be the Foible of ſome Gentlemen of my Acquaintance, who have modeſtly choſen to face it down as an Excellence on the Publick, rather than take the Pains themſelves to get the better of a favourite Folly. This may be well enough in them; but, in a Friend to the Government, it is as unneceſſary, as, I believe, it would be unbearable; and, therefore, as I have no Occaſion to play the *Mountebank*, ſo I ſhall never be tempted to turn *Merry-Andrew*, merely to ſhew my Archneſs and Agility. It was neceſſary to conclude this Paper with an Obſervation of this ſort, in order to juſtify ſo grave an Anſwer to a Pamphlet, ſometimes ſo ludicrous, as the Fourth *Occaſional Writer's* Performance muſt at firſt Sight appear to be. Whatever Dreſs that Gentleman thinks fit to wear, the End he purſues is very well known; and therefore it is not to be wonder'd I have kept that in View, rather than the Means he makes uſe of to attain it. I do not envy him his Reputation as a Wit, an Author even as a Politician; but I am concerned leſs he ſhould paſs for a Patriot, and thereby gain an Opportunity of endangering his Country a ſecond Time.

R. FREEMAN.

Yeſterday arrived the Mail due from Holland.

Abo in Finland, Sept. 30.

YEſterday there happened one of the greateſt Storms that has been known here for a long Time. The Lightening fell on the Tower of the principal Church, and ſet Fire to it, as well as to the Timber Work, from whence the Flames reached to the Library, the Auditory, and the reſt of the Building of the Academy, and the Whole was almoſt intirely reduced to Aſhes. Several Lives have been loſt by this Accident, which has alſo cauſed ſome Damage in the Streets next to the Univerſity.

Leghorn, Sept. 23. *O. S.* All the Advices from Corſica, unanimouſly confirm the Arrival of Baron Theodore in that Iſland with Proviſions and Ammunition, but they vary as to the Tranſactions ſince. Some ſay that ſeveral of the principal Men, intimidated by the Menaces of the French General at Baſtia, had refuſed to join Baron Theodore, ſo that the Malecontents were divided, and had formed themſelves into divers Parties: But other Advices affirm the contrary, and ſay, that General Ginfferi, one of the principal Leaders of the Malecontents, was no ſooner informed of the Baron's Landing, but he went to the Sea Side to receive him with a Retinue of 1000 armed Men; that he was ſaluted with the Acclamations of the People, and afterwards conducted to Corte, whither the principal Men of the Country repaired alſo to compliment him upon his happy Return, &c.

Rome Sept. 23. *O. S.* The Congregation de Propaganda ſide, have received Letters from Iſpahan, dated in the Month of April laſt, which ſay, that the Sophi of Perſia has granted to the Catholicks the free Exerciſe of their Religion, and permitted the Miſſionaries to build Churches, &c.

Venice, Sept. 30. *O. S.* Our Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople writes Word to the Senate, that the third Ambaſſador from Kouli Kan, who is the Chief of the Perſian Embaſſy, was arrived in the Neighbourhood of that City, but that the Porte had not thought fit to permit him to enter it, becauſe the Reis Effendi, whom the Grand Seignior had appointed to treat with him, was not yet come from the Army. He adds, that it was believed the Miniſters of the Divan made uſe of this Pretext, purely that they may have time to receive certain Accounts of the State of Affairs in Hungary, and on the Nieſter, and be the better able to give an Anſwer to the Perſian Ambaſſadors Propoſitions, which 'tis ſuppoſed will not be very agreeable to the Porte.

Warſaw, Sept. 30. *O. S.* Some Advices from the Frontiers ſay, that the Ruſſians have abandoned Oczakow, after blowing up its Fortifications; but for what Reaſon is not known.

Vienna, Sept. 30. *O. S.* Our laſt Letters from the Army ſay, that the Bavarian Foot had join'd the Imperialiſts in the Neighbourhood of Belgrade, and that a Body of 20,000 Men had been form'd and ſent

sent into the Bannate of Temiſwaer. We have Advice from Belgrade, that great Numbers of People die there, and that they are apprehenſive that the Plague is got into that Place.

Hamburgh, Oct. 6. O.S. The laſt Letters from Stockholm, confirm the Recovery of the King of Sweden, and ſay, that his Majeſty is ſo well as to walk about in his Apartment, dreſſed.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Amſterdam, Oct. 24. N.S. In the Texel is arrived the Ship of Enoch Mackay, from the Canaries; that of Vincent Bowden, from Falmouth; that of Benjamin Ewings, from St. Euſtatia; that of Henry Smith, from Liverpool. At the Canaries, the Ship of John Stafford from Cadiz.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Oct. 16. Arrived the Richard and Thomas, Angwin, from Jamaica; and the Sarah, Green, from Barbados.

Deal, Oct. 16. Wind N. N. W. Remains the Cheſter Man of War. The outward bound are all ſailed. Came down and ſailed, the Agadier, Dobſon, for Barbary; the Gift, Elgate; and the ——, Atwell, for Briſtol; and the ——, Carter, for Oporto.

Gravesend, Oct. 16. Paſſed by the Peter and Ann, Dale; the Providence, Dale, from Norway; the Eleanor, Paliſter, from Barbades; the Ruby, Weſt, from Maryland; the Eltham, Macnamara, from Cadiz and Guernſey.

LONDON.

A Ship is arrived off of Dover from Cadiz, and bound for Hamburgh, the Maſter thereof ſays, that on the 3d of October, O. S. about 20 Leagues to the Weſtward of the Rock of Lisbon, he fell in with the Fleet from Bahia bound for Lisbon, conſiſting of 3 Men of War (one being the Man of War from Goa) and 25 Merchant Ships richly Laden.

The Three Friends, Robert Edwards, bound from Petersburg for Portſmouth, was loſt in the Night between the 7th and 8th Inſtant, O S. between the Texel and Everlandt, on the Coaſt of Holland; the Crew ſaved, but the Ship and Cargo loſt.

The Anna Maria, Simon Andre, bound from Nants to Amſterdam, was loſt the 9th Inſtant, O S. between Neordwyk and Santvoort, on the Coaſt of Holland.

The Ship of Hans Booyſen, bound from Cadiz for Amſterdam, was ſtranded the 9th Inſtant, O. S. near Egmont, on the Coaſt of Holland.

Yeſterday Morning the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Gooch, Lord Biſhop of Norwich, was confirm'd at Bow Church in Cheapſide with the uſual Formality.

And in the Afternoon his Lordſhip went to Kenſington, and paid Homage to his Majeſty.

The ſame Day (and not before) the Rev. Dr. Butler, Clerk of the Cloſet to the late Queen, kiſſed the King's Hand on his being appointed Biſhop of Briſtol, in the room of Dr Gooch.

And his Majeſty's Conge d'Elire is ordered to paſs the Great Seal, to be ſent to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church at Briſtol, for electing him into that See accordingly.

On Thurſday laſt died the Lady Lymington, Wife to the Lord Viſcount Lymington: Her Ladyſhip was better the Day before than ſhe had been for ſome time, but in the Evening was taken with an Apoplectick Fit, and died the next Morning.

To-morrow the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor will hold the ſecond General Seal before Michaelmas Term.

Laſt Night the Corpſe of the Lady of Micajah Perry, Eſq; Lord Mayor elect, was privately interred at Epſom Church in Surry.

The latter End of laſt Week a Gang of Fellows ſtrip'd ſeveral Houſes at Lambeth of the Lead; the Whole was about Seven Hundred Weight; but being over-heard by Mr. Dawſon, a Lighterman, the Villains made their Eſcape, and the Lead was ſecured.

Laſt Thurſday died at his Houſe in Marlborough-ſtreet, Captain Grimes, of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards; a Gentleman who ſignalized himſelf at the Battle of Ramellies, where he was dangerouſly wounded, and had two Horſes ſhot under him, and on Sunday Night his Corpſe was interred in St. James's Church, Weſtminſter.

Yeſterday Morning about Eight o'Clock, Jacob Green of Oxford, Eſq; going in a Coach and Four to Oxford, was attacked and robbed by two Highwayman near Kenſington Gravel Pitts, of a Gold Watch, and upwards of 40 l. in Money.

BANKRUPTS.

John Johnſon, of Aſhford, in the County of Kent, Barber and Peruke-maker.

John Beale, late of Fleet-ſtreet, but now of Iſlington, in the County of Middleſex, Shoemaker, Broker, and Chapman.

William Beadon, late of Taunton, in the County of Somerſet, Chapman.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	}	03 17	03 32

Bank Stock 142 1-4th to 1-half. India 172 1-half. South Sea 103 3-4ths Old Annuity 112 7-8th to 113. New ditto 111 1-8th to 1-4th Three per Cent 105 1 half. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 100. Royal Aſſurance 108 1-4th. London Aſſurance 14 3-4ths. African 14 India Bonds 6 l. 17 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 2 l. 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, October 10, 1738.

For SALE.

By Order of the Honourable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c.

ON Thurſday the 19th of October 1738, will be expoſed to Sale in the Long Room at the Cuſtom-houſe, London, ſeveral Parcels of Brandy and Geneva, clear of all Duties.

To be ſeen and taſted at the King's Warehouſe, on Monday the 16th, Tueſday the 17th of October, Inſtant, and in the Morning before the Sale.

General Poſt Office, London, Sept. 13, 1738.

WHEREAS the Poſt Boy carrying the Briſtol Mail from London, was ſet upon and robbed by three Men on Horſeback and one on Foot, about Three of the Clock this Morning, between Knightsbridge and Kenſington, who carried off the BRISTOL, BATH, HEREFORD, LEOMINSTER *and* PRESTEIGN *Bags.*

The Poſtmaſter General thinks proper to make it publickly known, that whoever ſhall apprehend the Perſons who committed this Robbery, or any of them, will, upon Conviction, be intituled to a Reward of Two hundred Pounds, beſides the Reward by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen; or if any Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, ſhall make a Diſcovery of the Perſons (or any of them) who committed the Fact, ſuch Accomplice will be intituled to the ſaid Reward of Two hundred Pounds, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Order of the Poſtmaſter General.

John Jeſſe, *Cl.*

General Poſt Office, Aug. 27, 1738.

WHEREAS the Poſt Boy carrying the North Mail from London, was ſet upon and robbed by a ſingle Perſon on foot, this Morning between the Hours of Two and Three, on this Side Kingſland, near London.

The Poſt Maſter General thinks proper to make it publickly known, that whoever ſhall apprehend the Perſon who committed this Robbery, will, upon Conviction, be intitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, beſides the Reward by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen; or if any Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery ſhall make a Diſcovery of the Perſon who committed the Fact, ſuch Accomplice will be intitled to the ſaid Reward of Two hundred Pounds, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Order of the Poſt Maſter General

John Jeſſe, *Cl.*

The Perſon who committed this Robbery, is deſcribed to be a middle-ſiz'd Man, had on a light colour'd cloſe-bodied Coat, with cloſe Sleeves, and a full Bob Wig, pretty light, and a Paper Mask over his Face; he carried intirely off the Five following Bags, viz Hertford, Peterborough, Horncaſtle, Louth *and* Boſton, *and likewiſe took the greateſt Part of the Letters out of the* Enfield, Ware, St. Ives, *and* Royſton *Bags.*

N. B. There were likewiſe two Men at a ſmall Diſtance from him, ſuppoſed to be his Accomplices.

This Day is Publiſhed,

[Price One Shilling]

REmarks on a Book that is given away Gratis, entituled, Mrs. Stephens's Ten Caſes, of Perſons who took her Medicines for the Stone, conſider'd. With Obſervations on that Cure of the Stone without taking any Medicine inwardly, which that Author in his given away Book propoſes: Together with Mrs. Stephens's Ten Caſes impartially ſtated.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row.

The moſt Fam'd and long Experienced Chymical Drops For ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS,

That have been Sold ſo many Years, and with ſuch uncommon Succeſs and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. Parry, and his Predeceſſors, in Boar's-Head-Court, Fleet-ſtreet; *and, ſince Mr.* Parry's *Deceaſe, have been and ſtill are ſold only by Mr.* Read *for* 3 s. 6 d. *a Vial, at his Houſe in* White-Fryars. *(N. B. You turn in juſt by the* Sun Tavern *in* Fleet-ſtreet, *and it's the great Corner Houſe in* White-Fryars; JAMES READ, *in great Letters, is wrote over the Door.)*

They are a moſt Incomparable and never-failing Medicine for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the moſt confirmed ASTHMA *of the longeſt ſtanding:*

And of all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, *even when ſo far advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.*

FOR their Virtues vaſtly exceed any Thing that ever was publiſhed, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worſt Aſthma's and Conſumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They inſtantly relieve the Patient in the moſt ſuffocating Fit of an Aſthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very ſhort Time; for they gently open the Breaſt, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold; they admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneaſy Senſation of acrimonious Humours, cleanſe the ſmall Glands, relax the Fibres, and thereby enlarge the Capacities of the Veſſels; thus they regularly and quickly Cure the moſt obſtinate Aſthma of the longeſt ſtanding.

They ſpeedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Conſumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obſtructions of the Breaſt, and Lungs, Hoarſeneſs, Wheezing, Soreneſs, Shortneſs of Breath, and all the uſual Symptoms which attend the Beginnings of a Conſumption; and, if taken in time, will infallibly prevent one when feared. They are alſo exceeding nutritive and ſtrengthening to Perſons of weakly Conſtitutions, and have no other ſenſible Operation than as mentioned above.

And by Parity of Reaſoning this moſt excellent Medicine (and well known to be) the moſt ſovereign Remedy in the World for thoſe troubleſome ſpending Coughs, which many are ſeverely troubled with Night and Morning; and alſo for the Chin-Cough, and Hooping-Cough in Children, having cured Thouſands; is ſo agreeable, and ſo few Drops to a Doſe, that Children take them with Pleaſure, and without any Confinement.

In ſhort, theſe unparallel'd Chymical Drops are the moſt infallible Remedy that ever was known (and therefore deſpite the faint Efforts of all Counterfeiters or Imitators) for the Ailments above-mentioned, and allowed to be ſo by the moſt Judicious amongſt the Learned in Phyſick; and confirmed by the largeſt Experience in private Practice, and are made Publick for Common Good.

The Univerſal Family MEDICINE,

Still more and more fam'd, after upwards of 15 Years Succeſs with the Publick,

Is ſold by the Author's Appointment, only by Mr. King, Printſeller, in the Poultry, near the Royal Exchange; by Mr. Martin, Toy-man, the Sign of Prince William Duke of Cumberland, and the Three Rabbits, in Cranbourn Alley, near Leiceſter Fields; by Mr. Thomas Prentice, Poſtmaſter of Bungey in Suffolk; and by Mr. Hildyard, Bookſeller in York, at 3 s. the Bottle Retail.

It is to be taken at any Seaſon of the Year, but eſpecially in the Spring and Fall; is ſo very agreeable to Young and Old, that Children take it without Trouble, a few Drops being a Doſe; and ſo gentle, that it weakens not the moſt Aged. For it is a ſafe and effectual Alterative, to be taken in a leſs Doſe than where Purging is neceſſary; an Excellence inherent in this Medicine, which is a ſingular Property well known to the Learned, to be in ſome Cathartick Medicines.

It is in particular,

A Certain and infallible Cure for the SCURVY, tho' of the longeſt Standing, and attended with the moſt aggravated Circumſtances (a Diſtemper ſo common to Engliſh People, that not one in a thouſand is wholly exempt from it, and great Numbers are ſorely afflicted with it) being a cordial Elixir, peculiarly adapted to that Diſeaſe in all its Forms of appearing, from the ſlighteſt itching Humour in the Blood, to its utmoſt or laſt Efforts on human Nature.

For it is a true Specifick Cordial, that perfectly cures that Diſtemper by gentle Evacuation, by Stool and Urine, the only ſure and effectual Way perfectly to cure the Scurvy, and prevent Relapſes (notwithſtanding what may be dreamt to the contrary) the Truth of which is witneſſed to daily, by the many Thouſands that have taken this Medicine. It ſo powerfully rectifies the Blood and Juices, that ſcrophulous Caſes are alſo ſpeedily cured by it; and all Spots, Blotches, Pimples, &c. on the Skin, are quickly and entirely taken off, the Patients made lively and briſk, many chronick Diſeaſes prevented, and a due State of Health ſecured.

It removes all Pain from the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, opens Obſtructions, and is peculiarly ſerviceable to Maids inclined to, or troubled with the Green Sickneſs. 'Tis the beſt Medicine in the World to deſtroy Worms in Children or grown People, and prevent their Return; for it ſcours away all thoſe ropy, viſcid Humours which breed them in their Bowels, and is ſo well adapted to all Conſtitutions, that it is deſervedly eſteemed both in City and Country, the moſt general Family Medicine that ever was known to preſerve Health, and hinders no Buſineſs or Recreation.

Good Allowance is given Wholeſale by Mr. King for ready Money to Country Shopkeepers, &c. to ſell again. This Medicine will keep many Years in any Climate.

The Directions given with it are large and full.

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